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C. Salt

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433 Salt, available in quantity, is not produced from rock salt but by the evaporation of sea water on the western seaboard. The fields are centered around the towns of Anping, Putai, and Peimen. About 5,000 hectares of land were used as salt fields in 1954; production amounted to 369,000 metric tons. Domestic markets require approximately 75,000 metric tons a year, thus leaving a sizable amount of salt for export.

III. ELECTRICITY

376 Formosa has a number of short, swift-flowing rivers which are estimated to possess a total gross hydroelectric potential of some 3,300,000 kilowatts. According to a report made by the Taiwan Power Company, approximately 12 per cent (378,000 kilowatts) of the gross potential had been developed as of 1955. Formosa's  
● 375 estimated thermoelectric generating capacity is 142,550 kilowatts, giving the island, as of 1955, approximately a total generating capacity of 520,550 kilowatts. The peak load in that year is estimated to have been 360,000 kilowatts.

377 Only the Taiwan Power Company produces electric power for general distribution. Some government and private enterprises generate power for their own consumption; notable among these enterprises are the Taiwan Sugar Corporation, the Taiwan Pulp and Paper Corporation, the Taiwan Cement Corporation, and the Taiwan

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| POWER GENERATION */<br>(in million kilowatt-hours)  |                   |                       |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| <u>Year</u>                                         | <u>Hydro</u>      | <u>Thermal</u>        | <u>Total</u> |
| 1950                                                | 978               | 66                    | 1,044        |
| 1951                                                | 1,169             | 123                   | 1,292        |
| 1952                                                | 1,203             | 179                   | 1,382        |
| 1953                                                | 1,467             | 97                    | 1,564        |
| 1954                                                | 1,565             | 240                   | 1,805        |
| POWER CONSUMPTION */<br>(in million kilowatt-hours) |                   |                       |              |
| <u>Year</u>                                         | <u>Industrial</u> | <u>Non-industrial</u> | <u>Total</u> |
| 1950                                                | 459               | 258                   | 717          |
| 1951                                                | 698               | 258                   | 956          |
| 1952                                                | 817               | 260                   | 1,077        |
| 1953                                                | 923               | 301                   | 1,224        |
| 1954                                                | 1,077             | 326                   | 1,403        |

\*/ Taiwan Economic Data Book, Vol. 3, 1955.

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- 35 Thermal power generation serves in an auxiliary capacity; hydroelectric plants furnish the bulk of power required. Industrial consumption has increased rapidly in recent years; non-industrial use has remained relatively stable. This may be accounted for, in part, by the rapid expansion of the textile and chemical industries and, to a lesser extent, the increased production of metal, machinery, and food processing industries. Hydroelectric power is also available for irrigation. In 1954, the textile and chemical industries accounted for over 34 per cent of the total consumption of power on Formosa; in 1950, these industries required only a little more than 22 per cent. The gradual increase in the non-industrial consumption of power has been the result of the electrification of some rural areas.

In 1942, the Japanese then in control of the island made plans to link the two existing power generating systems. Surveys were completed, but the demands of war made necessary the postponement of the plan to channel power from the eastern system to the western system, where power was in greater demand. The two systems were linked in 1951 with the completion of a trans-island power transmission line.

In 1952, the Taiwan Power Company established a five-year plan for the expansion of power plants. It was contemplated that by 1957 an additional 302,850 kilowatts (a total of 633,850 kilowatts) would be available to meet

375 the increased needs of economy. Some seven  
377 hydro stations and four thermal stations were to  
be built or expanded by 1957. By the end of 1954,  
four stations had been expanded, providing an  
additional 58,750 kilowatts. Listed below are  
those stations known to be under construction,  
together with their potential capacity.